BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription:

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.....NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 75
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....1 00
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
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Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,.....12 00
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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made to advertisers contracting one square, three months or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C. May 9th, 1853. 38-tf

C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,

GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

JOHN R. HAWES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it. June 18th, 1853 24-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.

May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**

The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

134 *No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia.*

MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere July 15, 1853. 45-6m

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Nov. 12th—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT. Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.

We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.

In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.

All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS. March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.

Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.

June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

General Notices.

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER will rent, for the ensuing year, his LOT at Battlesboro', in the county of Edgecombe lying immediately on the W. & R. Railroad, and County Road leading from Tarboro' to Raleigh. The situation is perfectly healthy and in a good neighborhood. The building consists of a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms, and all other necessary out houses. Also, a good store house. It is a good stand for a store and public house, there being none near, and one very much needed.

Apply to B. H. HALE at Battlesboro, Edgecombe County, N. C.

N. B. Possession can be given immediately.

September, 2d, 1853 52-8t*

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.

In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.

Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.

Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.

Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

STAVES AND HEADING.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-tlstD*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.

ARCH'D ALDERMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.

March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Baronches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neat est and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.

Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. morning do. [fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Col'd " " " do.	
Cotton " " do.	
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.

Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention

Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.

Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will onable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.

J. H. JERMAN, SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.

December 6, 1852 15-tf

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing.—The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.

Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.

Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Of all qualities, for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW, No. 3, Granite Row.

NEW FLOUR. 30 half bbls. of New Flour, extra; 30 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap, half and whole boxes, just received per schr. W. H. Smith, and for sale low for cash, at Aug. 26. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

Now Ready;

THE NEW METHODIST SINGING BOOK:

LUTE OF ZION,

By I. B. WOODBURY, assisted by Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor of the John Street Methodist Church.

It comprises nearly one thousand pieces of the choicest MUSIC, including almost every old tune of any merit ever published; it represents some two hundred of the finest composers the world ever saw, and contains every variety of meter now in use, with copious indexes to every part. The LUTE is therefore held with truth to be an almost exhaustless mine of the richest Sacred Musical Treasures ever presented to the public. Glowing with the animation and burning zeal of the communion for which it is designed, the tunes are nevertheless equally adapted to the Hymn Books of all denominations of Christians. Of Mr. WOODBURY'S last Book, the Dulcimer,

OVER 150,000 COPIES

have been issued since its appearance three years ago, and still the demand is on the increase. Is any further evidence of the admiration in which he is held as a Composer to be desired?

From the enthusiasm with which the LUTE has already been greeted, a reception for it similar to that meted to the Dulcimer is confidently expected.

Any professional musician desiring a copy of either the Lute or Dulcimer for examination, can have it sent to him, free of postage by remitting 60 cents to the Publisher.

F. J. HUNTINGTON, 23 Park Row, N. York.

Sept. 16th, 1853. 2-4t

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will take Scholars to BOARD at his house, at Long Creek Bridge, on reasonable terms. The School at said place will be open on the first of October, and persons wishing to engage Board for their children will please make application as soon as convenient.

Transient or permanent Boarders will also be accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN LARKINS.

September 9th, 1853 1-3w*

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell ten or fifteen HALF ACRE LOTS—lying on the West side of Long Creek, within one mile of the Bridge—on Saturday, the 24th day of September, instant. Terms at sale.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, JAS. GARRASON.

Sept. 9th, 1853 1-3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS are weekly receiving articles in their line from New York, Fayetteville, and by Railroad.—Pork, Flour and Bacon—of which we now have a pretty good supply, just received and landing—say some forty bbls. City Mess Pork, some 2 or 3,000 lbs. Bacon, and forty or fifty bbls Flour, assorted, from Hirnm Smith, to Fayetteville. We keep Sugar, Coffee, and a few other necessary articles of general use, as a matter of accommodation to our customers. We are truly thankful for the patronage given us heretofore, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, with all the addition our friends please to give us.

R. GRANT & BRO.,

To be found at our former stand—Lord's Building, on the Wharf. [Sept. 9th, '53.—1-5w

TOWN LOTS AT LONG CREEK AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, on the 24th day of the present month, six or eight VALUABLE LOTS. Every facility for building is to be had, as there is a Steam Saw Mill now in operation at the place. Conditions at sale.

JOHN LARKINS.

September 9th, 1853 1-ts*

ABSTRACT from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1853, Hon. John M. Dick, Presiding Judge:

"*Ordered*, That hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up on Monday of the first week of the Court, and continued until Tuesday night of the second week of the Term, and that on Wednesday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket shall be taken up and continued until disposed of. Parties and witnesses on the State Docket are not required to attend until Wednesday of the second week of the Term.

"*It is further Ordered*, That this notice be advertised in the Wilmington Herald and Journal newspapers, for six weeks previous to the next Term of this Court," which will commence the 4th Monday after 4th Monday of September next. H. W. FOY, Clerk.

Sept. 9th, 1853 1-6w.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated with them in business, THOMAS W. PLAYER. In future, the business will be transacted under the name of MacMILLAN, DAVIS & CO. MacMILLAN & DAVIS.

September 1st, 1853. 1-1m

THE Books of MacMILLAN & DAVIS are this day closed, and will, in a few days, be ready for settlement. All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle the same; and those having claims, present them for payment.

Sept. 1, 1853.—[1-1m] MacMILLAN & DAVIS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th September last, my negro man named KEMP, aged about 36 years; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; weighs about 150 lbs.; rather light complected, with a scar across his fingers on his right hand, caused by a burn, and has lost a tooth out of his right jaw, (eye-tooth); holds his head well up when spoken to, and rather stocky built. It is thought that he has free-papers and is trying to make his way off to a free State, by the Rail Roads. When last heard from, he was calling himself JIM, and passing himself off as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me the said negro, or confine him in any Jail so I can get him again.

WILLIAM FRAZIER.

Nashville, Nash County, N. C., 29*th August*, '53. 52-1m

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.

August 19th, 1853 50-tf

$20 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N. C. DORTCH & BARNES.

Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:

COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen, 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.

ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.

TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.

THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.

Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.

BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.

My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C,, 30th July, 1853 47-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Jan. 2, '52—17v3] Contractors and Builders.

WANT TO SELL—16,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.

July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cleoheonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,

June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—
10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure;
6,000 " " " Extra;
5,000 " " " No. 1;
500 " Chrome Green, in Oil;
100 " " Yellow, "
500 " Yellow Ochre, "
500 " Spanish Brown, "
500 " Venetian Red, "

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 500 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no besitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,

J. S. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paregoric's effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,

J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.

May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!

☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.

"G. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also,

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS!

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

Labor Lost.

It does seem to us that very many of our cotemporaries, both Democratic and Whig, expend, at times, much useless labor in the discussion of the policy of President Pierce; useless, because arising out of issues or acts which have not received the sanction of the President so far, nor are at all likely to do so in the future. The affair of the Pacific Railroad is in point. A great deal was said about this, which, in fact, was no issue at point in the President's policy. The recommendation of any direct governmental interference with it, or the creation of any vast governmental corporation for the purpose of its construction, would be opposed to the known principles and antecedents of the President, and we long since gave expression to our opinion to this effect — We need hardly remark that such is now the known state of the case, although at the time we so expressed ourselves, it was simply a deduction from known premises. Again: In the matter of appointments to office, the President has, of course, aimed, as much as possible, at doing away with the factions which distracted the party; and, in his efforts to do so, has known no tests of faction or wing, nor sought to go beyond the Baltimore platform and the compromise measures,—regarding these as the basis of organization, and an adherence to, and support and maintenance of them as the essential, and the only essential qualification, so far as the sectional difficulties intended to be settled by them are concerned; and all his appointments, whatever the antecedents of the appointees may have been, have been founded upon this consideration. As we have before remarked, it would be nonsense to expect any mere man, depending, as he must, upon the information of others, to make, in all cases, the very best possible appointments. This would be to require something beyond human power. But that the attempt has been made, and generally with marked success few but factionists will deny; that an adherence to the sectional adjustment—other things being right—has been required, is susceptible of proof. Where, then, we would ask, is the ground for all the attack and defence with which the papers teem? Now, as regards Mr. Dix, whose rumored appointment as Minister to France has long been kept back, and may never take place, all who know anything about the matter know that the want of a public, open and authorized adherence to the compromise, Fugitive Slave Law included, has lain at the bottom of the difficulty, and without that, the President's determination to appoint no man of so much prominence to so responsible an office has been immoveable. How far Mr. Dix's letter to a leading citizen of Georgia, which seems to have been satisfactory to the States rights men of that State, and to the Charleston Mercury, may place him *rectus in curia*, we cannot pretend to say. *At first*, it would certainly have been sufficient to remove all difficulties, and even now few would impugn Mr. Dix's motives in replying to a direct call made upon him in regard to a matter in which his name had been used against the Democratic party in the election now pending in Georgia; for it is worthy of remark, that even in the wars of scurrility and detraction which have disgraced politics in New York, Mr. Dix's personal honor or character has never been attacked—even where his public course has been most blameworthy.

Things must take their course, and be judged when known—not be condemned in advance; and if candor would require this much from political opponents of the President, how much is it incumbent upon his political friends? Our able and influential cotemporaries of the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury will, we hope, not resent the liberty we take in commending these desultory considerations to their attention. And above all things, we do hope that the Washington Union will not again deem it necessary, in its defence of a possible Presidential appointment in the person of Mr. Dix, to aim a side blow through its correspondents, at a gentleman so universally and deservedly popular at the South as Daniel S. Dickinson. If the Union had really designed to injure the cause it advocates, or the act it would defend, it could not have hit upon a more adroit expedient.

The News.

We notice by a prospectus in the Wadesboro' Argus, that Col. JOHN W. CAMERON, formerly editor of that paper, proposes early in the coming year, to start a new weekly paper at Fayetteville, to be called the "Fayetteville Journal." The politics of the Journal will be Whig according to the strictest sect. Mr. CAMERON possesses the talents and experience requisite for success.

Recent advices from Mexico state positively, that SANTA ANNA has already raised his regular army to an effective force of fifty thousand men,—being the strongest and best equipped regular force that Mexico has ever possessed.

The State Agricultural Fair opens at Raleigh on the 18th of next month. It is the beginning, and every farmer should feel an interest in encouraging it. Articles intended for exhibition will be carried free of charge on the various Railroads of the State.

The Steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 18th, with 200 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. Among her passengers is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Uncle Tom notoriety. The aspect of the Eastern question remains unchanged.—Nothing was yet known of the intentions of the Czar. The Sultan had sent an explanatory manifesto to the four powers. It was reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he takes he must take at his own peril

We learn by the latest advices from Europe, that Mr. SOULE, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, had been received with marked distinction in Paris, and that there was not the slightest doubt but that he would receive the same high consideration at the Court of Madrid, to which he is accredited—the grumbling predictions of the London Times, and the American opposition Journals to the contrary notwithstanding. The former editor of the *Etats Unis*, the French paper in New York, who is now a resident of Paris, writes to that paper, that Mr. SOULE created a most favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact, including many of the most distinguished leaders of politics, literature and science.

In New Orleans on the 17th, the number of deaths that day of yellow fever, had fallen to twenty-six At Mobile and other points on the low country on the Gulf, the mortality continued unabated.

☞How *did* the Petersburg Express contrive to get so many blunders into the account it gives of the accident on the Portsmouth Road? The engineer's name was SHANNON, and *not* CHANNING—he did not push the fireman off—the fireman stuck by the engine to the last, and did not jump off himself—he run back on the tender. We regret to learn that Mr. SHANNON is since dead.

☞They are building a steamer at New York for the Fall River line to Boston, whose tonnage is to be 2,200 tons. Some boat. She will navigate Long Island Sound, New York.

The Crystal Palace.

The Fayetteville Observer, unintentionally, no doubt, misunderstands or misrepresents our meaning, in speaking of the Crystal Palace, or World's Fair at New York. The Observer says: "The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, on the contrary, writes to that paper from New York, *that it is not worth going to see.*" What we meant and said, and still mean and say, is, that it is not worth going on from a distance to see—that it would not, by any means, repay a visit from—say Fayetteville, or Wilmington. No person who visits New York, however, should leave without seeing the Palace.

But for all that, it is not what it is cracked up to be. With some few exceptions, such as the tapestries and porcelain from the Imperial manufactories in France, and the Mosaic work from Italy, the Exhibition is mainly a re-hash of Broadway showcases, and we will venture to say, that a little industry and labor can hunt everything up in a few weeks. Almost every case and lot exhibited, has the name and card of the New York shop-keeper, at whose store it may be found on the usual terms, we suppose, "cheap for cash or approved security." Again: the statuary, which alone relieves the monotonous, bazaar-like appearance of the building, is abominably placed; and the mammoth equestrian statue of Washington, which stands under the dome in the most conspicuous place, ought never to have obtained *any* place. Not even the feelings of reverence and respect which attach to the subject, can hide the stupid lifelessness of the performance, which is certainly a traditionary school book likeness of Washington, and also, a sufficiently good resemblance to a horse, to be recognised as such. But the whole affair has a dray-horsical air about it—a lumbering, common-placeness, if we may use the expression, which is disgusting, considering the subject.

There is also a catch-penny look about the catalogues which are sold in the Palace. Nothing is named or described in any way, apparently for the purpose of forcing everybody to buy a catalogue, in which not even a single work of art is named—not a picture—although there are over a thousand—not a statue—nothing of this sort.

The Observer is also wrong in saying that we complain of the sheds in the neighborhood, "with mammoth hogs and great oxen." We do not. They are no doubt interesting to many people, as the Observer says, and we number ourselves among those who felt sufficient interest in them to visit the exhibitions of their charms. But, although cow-stables are absolutely necessary and proper, and mammoth oxen are worth seeing, we cannot, as a matter of taste, bring ourselves to think that their extremely close proximity to the Palace is a matter of adornment to that edifice, which is dwarfed by the immense proportions of the Croton Reservoir, crowed over by the big wooden Observatory, faced by the Crocodile and the model artists, and flanked by the cow-sheds and hog-pens already alluded to. Its position could hardly be worse. It is proper to remark, however, that all the grog-shops, and low exhibitions, which had sprung up in the neighborhood of the Palace, have proved failures. As the Observer remarks, so do we, that we neither heard nor saw the slightest manifestation of dissipation or rowdyism; a more quiet, orderly and respectable body of people than those whom we always found in the exhibition, could not possibly be imagined.

In writing from New York, we remarked that the exhibition contained far too many things of interest and value to be set down as an absolute failure; but, at the same time, that it came too far short of what it was held up for to merit praise. And it is proper to remark, that the rarest foreign articles were sent under the mistaken supposition that the exhibition was national in its character. It was thus that the finest French, English and Italian goods came to be sent under the auspices of their respective governments. It is known how much the Commissioners of these countries were disappointed by the actual state of the case, and the defective nature of the arrangements of the company. But certainly many of these things are matters of taste, as is also the style of the building itself, which is beautiful and admirably adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted, but, nevertheless, is *not* architecture. Neither, indeed, was that at London. The Crystal Palace style is simply the skeleton, without the filling up necessary to give that breadth and finish and fullness of line and curve, upon which the eye rests with pleasure and the mind with satisfaction.

Found Abandoned.

The Ship Harkaway was found by the Steamship Southerner on her passage from New York to Charleston, on the 16th instant, abandoned at sea, about 25 miles north of Cape Hatteras, with 14 feet water in her hold. The Harkaway is burthen about 1,000 tons, was loaded with guano, from the Lobos Islands for Baltimore. The first mate and three seamen of the Southerner, and six steerage passengers who volunteered their services, were placed on board of her, and succeeded in reaching Cape Fear Inlet on the morning of the 20th inst., and anchored outside. The Captain, Jos. B. BRECK, came up here this morning on board the pilot boat John A. Taylor, for provisions and additional men, in order to proceed to Charleston. The ship and cargo is estimated to be worth something near $50,000. The crew, we learn, are almost completely worn out from constant pumping, as the ship leaks at the rate of four feet per hour. Her spars, sails and rigging are in good order —*Daily Journal*, 21*st*.

DEATH OF MR. BUSBEE.—We regret to find in the Fayetteville Observer of Monday evening last, a confirmation of the reported death of PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq., Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Mr. BUSBEE was a gentleman of fine talents, courteous manners, and high character, and his death is a loss to the public as well as to his friends and family.

It would be a very considerable mistake to identify the people of New York, as a general thing, with half or even tenth of the fanatical *isms* and bobtailed conventions which are propagated or hold their meetings there. Half the time the body of the people are unconscious of their existence, and care not a straw about them; the few outsiders that attend going chiefly for amusement, and to see the fun betwixt the "strong-minded" and the "b'hoys," in which contest of wits the latter generally come off triumphant. The truth is, that New York is a central point, convenient for meetings and publications; but those composing these meetings, or, at least, those participating in them, do not belong to New York; they are chiefly from the "rural districts." The busy bustling, wide-awake, commonsense, almighty dollar air of a great commercial city is unfavorable to fanaticism or humbug, unless in the way of trade.

☞Bishop DOANE, of New Jersey, made a confession on the 15th inst. to the Court of Bishops, assembled at Camden, to take into consideration the charges presented against him. He acknowledged that in money matters, he had acted indiscreetly and improperly, but without any dishonest intention. To some other charges he made acknowledgments, which were accepted, and it was determined not to take any further proceedings.

SNOW.—They had a small sprinkling in New York on Thursday last, just a few flakes as it were.

Spirit of the Press—The News.

Verily and truly, and honestly and sincerely, and industriously and laboriously, have we hunted over our exchanges from the interior and the exterior, and all the other places, to find something new, but lo, and behold! it was all vanity and vexation of spirit. We found in all the same old topics of Railroad collisions—the rumpus at the New York Democratic Convention—Woman's Rights and the Yellow Fever; all of which have been discussed to death and only remains to be buried. For our own part, we can see little from any quarter that we have not already apprized our readers; the world wags. Turkey is in a scrape, and must submit. Mr. SANDFORD, our charge for the time being at the French Court, appeared at the last Diplomatic Dinner in Paris, arrayed simply in the usual civil costume of an American gentleman, and attracted much attention, as well as provoked some illnatured remarks. Breadstuffs are likely to be short in Europe, and consequently the probabilities are, that our surplus will find a market at good prices. So, upon the whole, there are few or no fears of any revolution, but on the contrary, every indication of continued prosperity.

☞We are pleased to learn from the Portsmouth Globe of the 19th, that our estimate of the loss to the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, by the late accident on that Road, is much too high, as, indeed, is usual in such cases. Instead of seven to eight thousand dollars, the Globe learns that it will scarcely take half that many hundreds to place them upon the track again in good condition. This, however, is pulling the thing as much too low as the first was too high. *Half as many hundreds* would not begin to pay any Company for the loss of time by the obstruction of the track, and the extra hands required to clear it—to say nothing at all of repairs. Accidents will occasionally happen to the best managed concerns, and we like to see people take things as easy as the law allows, under such circumstances; but there is no use in trying to make nothing of things which are really something. The estimates given by us, was made by an employee of the road at the time.

Money.

Why is it, or how is it that the currency of the District of Columbia is so much worse than that of any State or territory in the Union. There is no use in attempting to pass a note hailing from Washington City—even if the institution issuing it is known to be solvent. Even as near as Baltimore or Richmond, they are absolutely uncurrent. Furthermore, at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere to the North of us, the Railroad Companies, Hotels, etc., take our North Carolina money freely: while at the office of the South Carolina Railroad in Charleston, and at any other institution in that City, they look at it as though it were an unclean thing—not to be touched with a forty foot pole. Why can this be?

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The average number of Railroad accidents, the accounts of which reach us daily, is about three—involving, frequently, loss of life, and nearly always, serious injury to some one concerned. Three accidents a day is too much, even taking into consideration the vast number of lines in our extended country.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The latest accounts from the Gulf shore and the country of the Lower Mississippi, represent the fever as raging in the country and smaller towns with even greater violence and fatality than it exhibited in the city of New Orleans. At Mobile business was almost suspended. The deaths in Vicksburg on the 7th, were over two hundred. The town was nearly deserted. One half the population of Grand Gulf, Miss., was taken down in a week. The number of deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans up to the 10th, was seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

☞The large and valuable residence of Judge JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, at Richmond, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Monday, the 19th inst., with a large portion of its valuable contents, including a number of highly prized presents, received from friends while he held the office of Secretary of the Navy at Washington. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

☞LOLA MONTEZ has had a quarrel with her new husband, whom she picked up in California.—The man was jealous of a fiddler, from whom she "had received some polite attentions;" so he raised a row and was kicked out of the house, whether by LOLA or the fiddler, does not appear. Served him right. He ought to have had better luck.

COLD NORTH.—They have had a severe frost in Illinois last week, which did great damage, cutting off large crops of buckwheat, potatoes, corn, etc.—It is the earliest frost that has occurred for eleven years. They have also had a severe frost and snowstorm in the white mountains of New Hampshire, and up at the Falls of Niagara; it has frozen, driving the summer birds South, or back into the cities.

☞There was a collision on the Hudson River Railroad on the evening of the 15th, below Poughkeepsie, between a single engine and a passenger train, resulting in the death of one fireman and two brakemen.

Pacific Railroad Subscriptions.

NEW YORK, Sept 17.—The first meeting in regard to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad project was held here yesterday. Hon. Robert J Walker subscribed $10,000,000, and Dr. Newcombe, of Albany, $3,000,000.

[We find the above telegraphic despatch in the Union of yesterday, but think there must be some very decided mistake about the figures, unless Messrs. Walker and Newcombe, merely act as the agent of some association of speculators—JOURNAL.]

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It is now a settled point that General Dix will not go to France. Hon. John Y. Mason's name was discussed in Cabinet Council to-day in connection with the French Mission.

The President will show no favor to the Pacific Railroad question in his annual message.

Both of these statements about General Dix's appointment, and the position of the President upon the Pacific Railroad, have already been foreshadowed in this paper.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The epidemic is fast dying off at New Orleans, but we notice that the Howard Association has addressed a note to absentees urging them not to return home until there is a severe frost, which will not be, in all probability, until the latter part of October. The disease, it is added, has not lost one iota of its malignity. Fresh victims only are wanted. The Picayune says arrangements are already making for a resumption of business.

Railroad Collision.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19.—A collision occurred yesterday between two trains, near Lyons, by which two men were killed.

The recent accident on the Oneida road is attributed to the fact that a competent engineer had been discharged and a fireman substituted, from motives of economy.

COLLISION AT SEA.—A terrible disaster at sea between the clipper ship John Stewart and the bark Green Point, happened on the night of the 31st of July, at nine o'clock, about 13 degrees south of the Equator. The John Stewart left Callao for Chincha Islands, and during the said night, run into the bark, cutting her into two pieces, and sinking her immediately. The captain and family barely saved themselves. The John Stewart was also considerably injured.

Financial.

The New York Economist and Dry Goods Reporter, publishes the following exhibit of the United States Revenue and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853. It may be regarded as official, having been obtained "through the kindness of an able and efficient officer of the Department at Washington." They are compared with those for 1852:

RECEIPTS.	1853.	1852.
Customs	$59,861,095 52	$47,339,726 62
Lands	1,067,084 69	2,049,229 55
Incidental	738,623 89	345,830 69
	$61,337,874 40	$49,728,386 89
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$17,174,955 09	$17,379,768 76
Interior.—[Pensions and Indian Department]	5,529,535 59	5,193,826 91
War	9,947,290 87	8,225,247 92
Navy	10,891,639 50	8,923,236 05
Public Debt	8,483,397 07	6,275,815 53
	$53,026,818 21	$46,007,896 26

The expenditures on account of the public debt increased for the year. $2,207,582. The customs increase, including California, is, it appears, $11,502.539, which represents an increase in dutiable imports of $45,000,000 only, or a less ratio than the increase of the exports.

The exports of specie from New York for the year ending 17th September, was $15.377.884 59.

From the Minutes of the County Court of New Hanover.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1853

A meeting of the members of the Wilmington Bar was held on Saturday, the 17th of September, 1853, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., Robert Strange, Jr., Thomas C. Miller, Maugre London, and David Reid, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the regret of the members of the Bar, upon hearing of the death of Hon. James J. McKay, who died suddenly, at Goldsboro', on Thursday evening last. Mr. Strange, from the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

This meeting of the members of the Wilmington Bar, has heard with deep regret, of the sudden and melancholy death of Hon. James J. McKay, of Bladen county. Gen. McKay for many years was a leading practitioner in the Courts of this Circuit, and since he retired from the Bar, has been greatly distinguished in the councils of the nation. The force of his intellect won for him for this high position, and strict adherence to his principles, and great regard for the honor and safety of his country, combined with almost unparalleled integrity, as a public man, secured to him a national reputation, of which North Carolina may justly be proud.

While the death of Gen. McKay is a loss to the whole country, yet we with whom he has been more immediately associated, cannot withhold this slight tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore—

Resolved, That by the death of Hon. James J. McKay, North Carolina has been deprived of one of her most distinguished citizens, and the whole nation of one whose faithful adherence to the Constitution of his country, and whose great ability and honesty of purpose, have won the admiration of men of all parties.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Court now in session, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes.

Resolved, That the papers of this Congressional District are hereby respectfully requested to publish the proceeding of this meeting.

At a meeting of the County Court of New Hanover on Saturday, the 17th of September, 1853, H. L. Holmes, Esq., announced to the Court the melancholy event of the death of Gen. McKay, paid a just tribute to the memory of the deceased, and presented the proceedings of the members of the Bar.

Col. James T. Miller, Chairman of the Court, responded in behalf of the Court, cordially acquiesced in the wish expressed by the members of the Bar, and directed their proceedings to be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

Thereupon, the Court immediately adjourned.

For the Journal.

At a public meeting of a portion of the citizens of Long Creek, on Saturday evening, the 17th of September, 1853—

On motion of P. Montague, John Jones, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. Wm. H. Moore requested to act as secretary.

On motion, the chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, appointed P. Montague, James F. Croom, Samuel J. Herring, F. H. Bell, and Louis F. Carr, a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting.

After a few minutes' consultation, the committee begged leave to report, that—

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us, REUBIN C. HALLETT; as a slight testimonial of our esteem and regard for the deceased, be it resolved,—

1st. That in his death a heavy calamity has befallen us, and this section of our country.

2d. That we have found him ever correct in his business transactions, of untiring energy, and of spotless character.

3d. That we most respectfully beg to tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and little children, in their sad affliction, and our hope and trust that they may find abundant consolation and support at the footstool of Him who tempereth the winds and the shorn lamb, and suffereth little children to come unto Him.

4th. That our secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and copies of the same to the Wilmington papers, with a request that they publish the same. JOHN JONES, Ch'n.

WM. H. MOORE, Sec'y.

Gov. Seymour, of New York.

The Albany Register, a whig paper, while differing from the Governor on a matter discussed in its columns, says: "We respect Governor Seymour as a high minded, honorable gentleman, as far removed from the possibility of doing a dishonorable or corrupt act as any citizen can be; and were we to say or insinuate anything reflecting upon his personal purity or official integrity, we should regard ourself as the slanderer of an honest man."

China—Interesting Extracts.

We take the following extracts from an authentic work, published by Mr. Williams, who, from a long residence in China, has been enabled to write knowingly upon the various subjects embraced in his work:

ANIMALS OF CHINA.—The denseness of the population has long since entirely driven out all wild quadrupeds; and there are also few domestic ones, such as are found in Eastern countries. Beasts of burden are in a great degree superseded by the means of transport afforded by the numerous rivers and canals, and by the coolies or porters, a class of athletic men, who take the place of animals in carrying burdens and in dragging boats. Animals are excluded, to leave more food for men.

There are no meadows for feeding cattle; but the entire soil is used in raising food for the inhabitants. Wild cats are sometimes caught, and are considered a great dainty. Monkeys are found in the southwest provinces. What few horses and asses are found in China are small, and very inferior in every respect. The buffalo is sometimes used in ploughing. Dromedaries are used between Peking and Tartary. There are also hogs, goats and sheep.—There is but one variety of dogs in the country, an animal about one foot high and two long, resembling a small spaniel. Rats are very abundant, and furnish the common people with meat. They are very large and destructive to crops.

Of the birds in China, there are the eagle, the falcon, the magpie, crows, sparrows, cormorants, curlews, quails, pigeons, pheasants, larks, the rice bird, and many species of aquatic birds. Cormorants are used by the Chinese for catching fish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is sacred to the reigning family.

Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care is taken in raising them in artificial fish ponds. The gold and silver fishes are kept in glass globes as ornaments. Among the fish eaten are the cod, sturgeon, mullet, crab, perch, sea-bream, &c.; crab-fish and oysters are common on the coast.

The larger species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizards, and fresh-water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare.

CANADA ANNEXED.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle says:

"The Americans want Cuba, and the same writer has frequently told us they wanted Canada. Canada is fast going to them. Our lumber goes to N. York, our flour to Boston or Portland, our very steamships go to Portland in the winter, and it must be borne in mind that a commercial is the most solid of all political annexations. Canada is already part and parcel of the United States, and we are sorry at it. Nothing but a rush of immigration can save us. The tide of public opinion and public power is on the turn. Loyalty to Great Britian is on the ebb.

For the Journal.

GANDER HALL, (*Quondam.*)
September 14th, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—As your paper comes very nigh being as good, if not as funny and spirited a paper, as the "Spirit of the Times," I send you, for publication, the following incidents of life on the Sound, at Gander Hall, Masonborough, and thereabouts:

Aunt Mimy *Dodd* has a little dog; his name is Trip—a very familiar and common name to call little dogs by. Trip was fond of following Aunt Mimy's old man—Uncle Lige—to the Banks when Mr. Dodd went over in his sail-boat to fish.

It is a nice place to fish over against the aforesaid Hall, on the shelving, sandy, shelly beach, that runs out with so gentle a slope, under the green, graceful waves that come in, with white breaker tops, ever and anon, from the Atlantic.

And sweet too, by the way, is the sound of the swelling surf, *(or used to be.)* as it falls on the ear of the Hall's inmates, when, in the night time, all is hushed and still but itself.

And sweet again, sir, it is, to go a fishing with Mr. Elijah Dodd, and catch surf-drum, right from under the breakers, with the above named white tops on them. Trip thought so, or I suppose he would have staid behind. I don't know why dogs (in other things sagacious,) should not like to hear the earth-shaking, bellowing surf roar; yes, and like to see the billows break at their little dogship's feet, too, as well as white folks. But, of this, let Ralph Waldo, and other transcendental and idealists judge and decide. Let's to the story.

The drum-hook of the venerable Mr. Dodd was baited and thrown out; the hand line coiled up and left on the dry sea-weed, close to the edge of the water, and very near the spot where Trip reclined fast asleep. Instead of a drum, however, a stray porpoise—and a very large one—some how took a fancy to the bait on the drum hook, and seizing it and feeling the hook, put off straight to sea, at a rate of travel which no mere dry-ground locomotive, sent ahead by steam, knows anything about; and, unfortunately for Trip, one of the reduplications of the drum line, as it whized off from the coil, passed over the poor fellows neck, and, tightning in an instant, away flew Trip through the surf, now under water and now seen above it, like a wisp or shadow of something with a dog's white tail at the extremity of it, wriggling and twisting round, in the extremity of horrid fright.

When, (after this incredibly rapid keelhauling,) however, Trip had been hurried into the very jaws of the breakers, some sudden reaction of the waves reversed the turn of the line around his neck, and, being released, he was seen, to the delight of his master, on his billowy return—swimming as few small dogs ever have been known to do. He reached the shore—took no notice of Uncle Lige, who called and snapped his fingers to him in vain; but, the tide being now out, put off through the marsh and shallow water alternately, with the same dog-electro speed of fright, up to the house, and by the house, and into the woods, and through the Savannah, and right into the bead of Beezly's mill-pond, in the very heart of the thickest 'bamboo-brieriest place, and the worst for varmints known in these parts.

There Trip remained for days, under the effects of his great terror, until almost starved, he ventured up to the draw-bars, near the house; but, alas! by the bars, standing with his delighted wife—Jemimah—her husband—Elijah—stood, with a pair of *leading-lines* in his hand, in a coil somewhat resembling the drum-line; and, just as Trip was about to fawn caressingly upon his dear rejoiced mistress and lick her hand, he happened to cast his eyes upon the leading-lines in Uncle Lige's hand, and, poor as he was, and weak as he was, and hungry as he was, and tired as he was of the said brier patch at the head of the pond, he wheeled about, with a half yelp and a half whine of utter alarm, and returned straight to his covert, leaving the old folks under the full belief that the dog was mad.

Trip again soon reached home, however, and as long as the leading-lines were out of the way, remained quietly enough; but Aunt Mimy says 'to the day of that dog's death, she believes, if he was to live a hundred years, she has nothing else to do, when he plagues her and she wants to get him out of the way, but jest to take them there same leadin' lines of the old man's, and hold 'em up, and make at Trip, and shake 'em at him, and he is rite off, and into that same thick, at the head of the pond, and there he'll stay until night, the longest day that ever come. This is a fact, Mr. Editor, as sure as you are born.

Yours, &c.,
HAWKEYE.

From the New Orleans Shipping List.

Value of Produce of the Interior.

The following comparison of the value of the principal products of the interior, received at this port from 31st August to 1st September, is compiled from a series of tables which we have yearly prepared for our "Annual Statement." It will be found to exhibit some interesting facts in regard to our commerce with the South and West:

	1852-53.	1851-52.	1850-51.
Cotton	$68,259,424	$48,592,222	$48,756,764
Sugar	15,452,688	11,827,350	12,678,180
Tobacco	7,938,650	7,196,185	7,736,600
Flour	3,639,024	3,708,848	4,234,977
Pork	5,516,875	5,250,541	4,134,632
Lard	3,952,514	3,925,845	3,381,404
Lead	845,073	878,964	1,041,616
Molasses	5,140,000	4,026,000	2,625,000
Bacon	6,440,381	6,348,622	5,879,470
Corn	1,605,755	1 790,663	1,726,881
Whiskey	1,108,120	1,097,640	1,261,928
Wheat	82,766	129,836	177,594
Bagging	833,572	780,572	903,800
Beef	1,192,132	669,657	541,511
Hemp	300,016	257,235	452,088
Bale Rope	772,424	677,040	804,180
Butter	327,816	411,628	342,845
Hay	525,000	160,392	144,843
Hides	202,920	247,374	140,338
Coal	350,000	425,000	350,000
Potatoes	408,654	456,190	325,844
Staves	240,000	287,122	315,000
Tallow	31,632	26,130	147,936
Feathers	81,680	72,275	127,535
Oats	446,956	347,454	479,741
Corn Meal	5,364	7,542	10,986
Other Articles	8,333,999	9,453,461	8,202,406
TOTAL	$134,233,735	$108,051,708	$106.924.083
Total in 1849-50			$96,597,873
Total in 1848-49			81,989.692
Total in 1847-48			79,777.151
Total in 1846-47			90,033.256
Total in 1845-46			77,193,464
Total in 1844-45			57,196,122
Total in 1843-44			60,094,716
Total in 1842-43			53,782,054
Total in 1841-42			45,716,045

From the above table it results that the total value of all the products received at this port from the interior from September 1st, 1841, to Sept. 1st, 1853, a period of twelve years—amounts to $991,891,899

CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—The editor of the Dundee (N. Y.) Record has lately been making a tour through Canada, in the course of which he visited a large number of fugitive slaves at their residences, and conversed freely with them on their position and prospects. The tone of their remarks generally was that of disappointment at the reception with which they met, and and the estimation in which they were held in the country where they were sojourning. They had been led to suppose by the abolition instigators of their escape from servitude, in the British provinces they would find a home in which they would be regarded as citizens, with the same rights and advantages, social and political, as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants. This they found not to be the case; but on the contrary they experienced indignities greater than any they had ever met with in the States whence they had fled. Besides, the climate was ungenial to their tropical tastes and habits, and their neighbors neglected no opportunity of taking advantage of their ignorance, for purposes of fraud and imposition. Altogether, their situation was reverse of desirable. The editor of the Record adduces the following as instances of general feeling of regret at the unsatisfactory change that their escape to Canada had brought upon their condition:

"Three declared that were it not fear of punishment by being sold to Texas and Mississippi slave dealers they would gladly return to their old plantations, and spend the remainder of their days with their old masters, where they were more happy and lived easier than they do now. Two others had been in Canada from five to ten years—had bought land and were doing very well in raising 'truck' for market. One expressed his determination to return to his miss, in North Carolina, as soon as he could get money to do so, and run the risk of punishment; but as he got a friend to write to his mistress, asking pardon and begging for a passage ticket home, he felt in hopes he should get back to the old North State before cold weather set in. All expressed a preference for New York and Pennsylvania for a residence as many of the old countrymen in Canada were passionate, and did not sympathize with or understand their habits and manners, and consequently [illegible]

Cuba.

As the narratives and opinions of the accomplished tourist, Mr. Ampere, challenge attention and deference, it may be well to report some of the heads of his twenty eight pages accorded to Havana and the Island of Cuba. He arrived at Havana at the end of January of 1852. The aspect of the city and the brilliancy of the climate delighted him; the athletic forms of the laborers in the incomparable harbor and their songs engaged his notice; he could not recollect that he ever heard a workman in the United States even hum a tune while executing his task; the slaves, if not happier, were gayer than the freemen. The American whites are the gravest and most anxious of all business people. At Havana M. Ampere noticed *flaneurs*-persons looking on everywhere, not working, which species of idlers is unknown in the Republic. Paris always exhibits crowds of them, decuple the number in London, although the greater Babylon abounds still more in persons of leisure. He was glad to enter again into narrow streets, having been fatigued with the monotony of the American wide thoroughfares of brick. He found an agreeable variety in the painted flat houses and the fanciful irregular architecture of the churches.

The public walks for recreation and exercise were full of gay company and picturesque costumes and vehicles. In those of the United States he had seen "a few poor devils only reading a newspaper." The moonlight and the skies, and the merry ladies in their volantes, reminded him of his evenings at Cadiz and Seville. He carried to his small chamber in the Havana hotel poetical impressions, such as trophical scenery can alone produce.

From observation and inquiry the traveller concluded that the lot of the slaves in Havana is not severe. A certain affectionate familiarity exists between them and the families to which they belong. The Cuban negroes have peculiar facitities for purchasing their freedom or exchanging masters. Mulattoes are admitted into society, and may buy a legal license *to pass for whites*. A church half in ruins was a novelty not unpleasant after a ramble in the United States. He relished a true French dinner at a table d'hote, and enjoyed himself in the crowds at the coffee-houses, the want of which saddens extremely, for a Frenchman, the American and the English cities. He learned that the yellow fever was becoming much less frequent and malignant. The University is a charming spot, with its trees and flowers, but he could never get access to its library, the librarian being always absent with the key in his pocket. The scientific and literary "movement" is not very considerable. Nevertheless, the schools are frequented; the police was sensibly improved by Gen. Tacon. The charitable institutions are numerous. The tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral does not equal the magnificent monument at Seville, erected by the son of the navigator of the *magnanimous heart*, as Columbus is designated by Tasso.

He visited the sugar factories at a small distance from Matanzas. On one plantation he witnessed an array of eight hundred negroes. He thought the labor among the canes rather hard. He was informed that no moral or religious instruction was imparted to the slaves. He preferred the condition of the operatives on the Louisiana plantations. The strokes of the whip may be many more in Cuba.—He admits that the Cuban negroes are well-lodged, tolerably fed, and attended in sickness. Sometimes the curate is called to confess the moribund. The slave trade is unquestionably rife. Gen. Concha set his face against it, and threatened the heaviest penalties; his predecessors had connived, and levied for themselves an ounce or two of gold for every negro imported. The traffic could not be suppressed; it was boldly and even openly prosecuted.

The introduction into Cuba of perfected machinery for the production of sugar is much more difficult than it is in Louisiana, owing to the necessity of a greater outlay. The Chinese laborers in Cuba answer well; they bear the toil as well as the Africans. They submit to the lash only when it is inflicted by order of one of their own race appointed by themselves. The general agriculture of the island might gain by the abolition of bondage. Beet-root sugar is a potent adversary of the slave system; it is as good as the produce of the cane. Maple sugar is not, according to M. Ampere. It will be as long, I think, before the beet-root rivals and supersedes the cane, as the cotton of the eastern hemisphere that of our southern and southwestern States.

M. Ampere treats through several pages of the growth, qualities, manufacture, supply, &c., of tobacco in the island of Cuba. He cites the American Almanac for the fact that less is expended in New York for bread than for tobacco. The aborigines of Cuba took snuff. *Tobacco* was the name of the drilled reed through which the Indians of Hayti smoked; it was transferred by the Europeans to the plant. Formerly in France sailors and soldiers alone smoked; now the naughty habit is almost universal. Chewing befits none except sailors at sea.

Before his arrival at Havana M. Ampere was persuaded that the Yankees exaggerated the discontent of the Cubans with the Spanish rule; but he was mistaken. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, complained of Spain. He reports the alleged motives, the incurable griefs. Yet on the whole the island is really prosperous. Spain, however, has the lion's share. The Creoles saw with keen resentment that no lenity was shown to their people who were implicated in the late disturbances, whereas the Americans of the United States were pardoned by the Queen with alacrity.

Paris Corres. Journal of Commerce.

The Condition of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston, in his most able speech on the Eastern question, delivered in the British House of Commons, in reply to Cobden, made the following defence of Turkey:

"I do not at all admit that the Turkish empire is in the state of decay represented by the honorable gentleman. I consider that the maintenance of the independance and integrity of Turkey is not only desirable, but worth contending for, and capable of being succesfully accomplished. The honorable gentleman is wholly misinformed as to the state of Turkey for the last thirty years. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that Turkey, so far from having gone back within the last thirty years, has made greater progress and improvement, in every possible way, than perhaps was ever made by any other country during the same period. Compare the condition of Turkey now with what it was in the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, either with regard to the system of government as bearing upon the interests of the inhabitants, the state of the army and navy, the administration of justice, the condition of agriculture, man

Railroad Mania.

It is really alarming to witness the fearful degree of madness which possesses the people of our State on the subject of Railroads. "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad" is a practical idea worthy of a practical age, the proof of the truth of which is so near that we fear and tremble. Indeed, South Carolina seems to have thrown off the sandals of the old and donned the regular new-fangled brogans, disentangled herself from the shackles of old fogyism, conservatism and such like, and having buckled on the armor of Young America, now makes intrepid strides for "kingdom come," just about as rapid as heart could wish. However, let her rip, and whenever she knits herelf into the proper consistency to hold, "count us in."

We were in Columbia last winter of course, and now and then caught a glimpse of certain manœuvrings which about this time amuse us exceedingly. The good people of Columbia, the Greenville Railroad Company, and so fourth, were perfectly enthusiastic on the subject of the Rabun Gap Road, and through their interest mainly the State became pledged for an enormous amount of money to be expended in its construction. But after having obtained the benefit of their influence, the citizens of Charleston, Anderson and the intermediate points ungratefully fling them out of the ring, and take to themselves all the glory of the achievement. Why, after they have "wheedled" all the money they can get, it is perfectly absurd for folks to talk of a great Railroad running about in search of local custom, and to build up Columbia, the Greenville Road, and such like corporations.

An air line road is the idea now, running from Anderson to Hamburg or Aiken, or from Belton to Aiken, or from somewhere to somewhere else—any where, so that it makes a straight streak for Charleston. Greek has met Greek and the tug of war has come, and the battle has waxed violent, for the question must be settled whence and whither the road must run, and whether it is necessary to go by Dorne's gold-mine. We confess that we are much entertained with this battle between our brethren knights of the quill, and being entirely disinterested, we hold ou selves prepared to give a unanimous yell for the party that whips. We are rather fast, however, for we really dislike to see people acting in such bad faith towards each other, making capital of their good-hearted neighbors, and then unceremoniously dismissing them from the service. It's not a becoming trick, and should by no means be allowed. But it must be done, and now "the longest pole knocks down the persimmons."

Space will not permit us to detail all the enterprises which are on foot in the various quarters of the State. The latest idea we get from the Hamburg Republican, which contains a notice of an application to be made for a charter to build a road from Hamburg to the Camden junction, with a view of forming a connection with the Wilmington and Manchester road. Verily, by the time all the projects at present in agitation are consummated, every hamlet of sufficient importance to support a ballot-box, a grog-shop, and a few ugly babies, will have a railroad of its own. So be it.

Chester Standard.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY AT BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the New York Times, relates some instances of horried cruelty perpetrated by Gen. Urquiza, previous to his flight. One instance was that of Donna Martina Pando, wife of D. Marino Romar, who wrote a letter to an officer named Capaco advising him to leave the ranks of Urquiza and join those of the legal Government. Capaco, who had been fed and clothed by the lady, when he was in great poverty, pretended to favor her wishes, but at the first opportunity betrayed her to Urquiza, who ordered her instant arrest, and sentenced her to receive 300 lashes, and proceeded, in person, accompanied by Lagos, his colleague, to see the sentence executed. The victim was led out, stripped entirely of her clothing, and placed in the midst of the squadron of soldiers assigned to inflict the punishment. The cries and agony of the wretched woman, at an exposure so much more horrible to her than death itself, had no effect upon her heartless executioners. Before the stripes were one fourth inflicted she had fainted from pain and loss of blood, and shortly after he was apprized that the sufferings of the poor wretch were terminated. She was dead. With an excess of humanity which is almost incredible, the monster ordered the remaining number of stripes to be inflicted upon the corps and finally left the spot, forbidding the removal of the remains.

The English Empire in India.

One of the late English Reviews thus traces the rapid growth of the English Empire in India:

In 1757, not quite a hundred years ago, England, besides being mistress of a few factories on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, exercised sovereignty over 4.882 square miles of territory, which she had acquired from the Nabob of Bengal. In 1783, the date of Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement, upwards of 200,000 square miles of territory, with a population little short of 40,000,000 acknowledged her supremacy. The former had grown in 1813, when the charter was renewed, to about 330.000 square miles the latter to 60,000,000, which again were increased in 1838, to 400.000 square miles, peopled by at least 100,000,000 of natives. At this day the surface extent of land actually contributing to the India treasury, and managed by convenant servants of the Company, falls little short of 600,000 square miles; while the population will be placed under rather than above the mark, if we assume that it reaches 120,000,000.

But this is not all. Between Cape Comorin and the Himalays mountains, and from Bombay to Daracan, there is not a principality, State or province, but is more or less connected with the British Empire by treaties admissive of the superiority of the stranger — Thus northward of the peninsula, entending to the centre, we find Cashmere, Cis, Sutledge, Nepaul; the northeast frontier States, Rajpootna, Oude, Bundelcund; the southwest frontier States, Berar, Sangpor, Maina, and Hyderbad, with other less important principalities; to the south, the Mysore, the Orissa, Taghires, Travencore, &c., and to the west, Guzzerat and various other petty chieftainships besides. All these presenting a surface extent of upwards of 690,000 square miles, and comprising a population which has been taken at 52,000,000 of souls, are for every practical purpose, at the absolute disposal of the British government. Some of them are connected with it by subsidiary treaties: that is to say, they supply funds for the maintenance of a given number of troops, which the British government disciplines and officers; others pay tribute, and undertake, in case of war, to swell our army with contingents, of which the strength is fixed; while the residue, accepting our protection, hold themselves bound, when called upon, to co-operate with us in any contest into which we may enter. In a word, England has become far more extensively than could have been predicated of the most powerful Mahomedan Emperors, lords paramount of India, having vassalage under us whose aggressive military establishments show a muster-roll, in round numbers, of about 400,000 armed men —[*National Democrat.*

THE MAINE LAW.—John Neal, of Fortland, an original supporter of the Maine liquor law, thus speaks of its effect in that State:

"At this moment—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at any other time for twenty years."

And he says further that the law is "an outrage upon common sense and common decency, alike foolish and worthless for the great purposes it pretends to have in view." Mr. Neal has been an active temperance man for thirty years, and is a member of a church in Portland. He says the good citizens of Portland put Neal Dow into office because they did not know him, and turned him out because they did know him."—*N. H. Patriot.*

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES'—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says;

"We have held the Americans up as examples to our sleepy-headed fellow-citizens; we have times without number, pointed out to them how the Americans were 'going ahead,' in taking all the western trade out of their hands. We have told the French Canadians that they were fifty years behind the sleepy British; and that unless they paid more liberally for education than they have hitherto done, they would be, when the Americans became possessed of this country, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. We need not say more to prove how highly we appreciate the habits of enterprise so conspicuous in our neighbors."

The great race between a night-mare and a clothes-horse, came off yesterday. The man who entered the mare wasn't wide awake—so the horse took the prize.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The Antiquities of America—The Discovery of a Remarkable Pyramid.

Travelers upon the Colorado and its tributaries, have long since spoken of the existence of ancient ruins in different localities, embraced by the great American Desert, lying upon both, though principally upon the west bank of the Colorado, and between it and the California range of mountains.—Even Baron Von Humboldt, during his researches upon the American continent, discovered unmistakeable evidence of the existence, at some greatly remote period, of a race of people entirely unlike and apparently superior to those inhabiting the Continent at the time of its discovery by Europeans.

These evidences are becoming every day more and more conclusive, as the energy, love of travel, and novelty of the American people, leads them into earth's widest fastnesses and over its most forbidden, sterile, and inhospitable wastes. We remark as above, on perusing an article from the pen of our San Bernardino correspondent, giving an account of an ancient pyramid lately discovered upon the great desert of the Colorado, by a party of adventurers, five in number, who attempted to cross the desert in a westerly direction from a point on the Colorado, at least two hundred miles above its confluence with the Gila.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, June 23d, 1853.

Dear Herald:—There has been no little excitement here of late, among the antiquarians and the curious, rising from the discovery of an ancient pyramid, upon the Great Colorado desert, and which fixes the probability beyond all dispute of the possession and occupancy, at some greatly remote period of time, of the American Continent by a race of people, of whom all existing history is silent.

A party of men, five in number, had ascended the Colorado for nearly two hundred miles above the mouth of the Gila. Their object being to discover, if possible, some large tributary from the west, by which they might make the passage of the desert, and enter California by a new and more direct and easier route, inasmuch as there are known to exist numerous small streams upon the eastern slope of the mountains, that are either lost in the sands of the desert or unite with the Colorado, through tributaries heretofore unknown. They represent the country on either side of the Colorado as almost totally barren of every vegetable product, and so level and montonous that any object sufficient to arrest the attention possesses more or less of curiosity and interest; and it was this which led to the discovery and examination of this hitherto unknown relict of a forgotten age.

An object appeared upon the plain to the west, having so much the appearance of a work of art, from the regularity of its outline and its isolated position, that the party determined upon visiting it.—Passing over an almost barren sand plain, a distance of nearly five hours, they reached the base of one of the most wonderful objects, considering its location, (it being the very home of desolation,) that the mind can possibly conceive of—nothing less than an immense stone pyramid, composed of layers and courses of from eighteen inches to nearly three feet in thickness, and from five to eight feet in length.—It has a level top of more than fifty feet square, though it is evident that it was once completed, but that some great convulsion of nature has displaced its entire top, as it evidently now lies a huge and broken mass upon one of its sides, though nearly covered by the sands.

This pyramid differs, in some respect, from the Egyptian pyramid; it is or was, more slender or pointed, and while those of Egypt are composed of steps or layers, receding as they rise, the American pyramid was, undoubtedly, a more finished structure, the outer surface of the blocks were evidently cut to an angle, that gave the structure, when new and complete, a smooth or regular surface from top to bottom.

From the present level of the sands that surround it, there are fifty-two distinct layers of stone, that will average at least two feet, this gives its present height one hundred and four feet, so that before the top was displaced, it must have been, judging from an angle of its sides, at least twenty feet higher than at present. How far it extends beneath the surface of the sands, it is impossible to determine without great labor.

Such is the age of this immense structue that the perpendicular joints between the blocks are worn away to the width of from five to ten inches at the bottom of each joint, and the entire of the pyramid so much worn by the storms, the vicissitudes and the corrodings of centuries, as to make it easy of ascent, particularly upon one of its sides. We say one of its sides, because a singular fact connected with this remarkable structure is, that it inclines nearly ten degrees to one side of the vertical or perpendicular.

There is not the slightest probability that it was thus erected, but the cause of its inclination is not easily accounted for. By whom, at what age of the world, and for what purpose this pyramid was erected, will probably forever remain a hidden mystery. The party in their unsuccessful attempt to cross the desert at this point, in their wanderings discovered other evidences, of a nature that would seem to make it certain, that the portion of country upon the Colorado, now that most barren, was once the garden and granary of the continent and the abode of millions of our race.

We have condensed the following statistical table of the trade and commerce of the Republic of Mexico, a statement which was compiled from official documents, and given to us by a young gentleman in the office of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company, of which Mr. Rankin is agent. The table discloses some interesting facts. It would seem that the largest share of Mexican commerce and intercourse was with the United States, and which, indeed, was greater than that with all other nations. Of the steamers, 145 were from the United States, and the whole number of vessels, 435, were American, while England supplied only 108. France 69, and Spain, the talked of protectorate, 60:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MEXICO FOR THE YEAR 1851-'2.

	Tonnage.	Passengers. Arrived.	Passengers. Left.
Vera Cruz	28,203	1,429	1,346
Tampico	7,704	178	126
Matamoras	...	..	..
Campeachy	6,992	4,975	1
Sisal	4,239	43	95
Tobasco	3,739	81	21
Hualtulco	...	..	..
Acapulco	131,330	31,242	28,540
Manzanillo	1,402	11	..
San Blas	30,321	4,863	4.920
Mazatlan	30.762	5,095	5,000
Altata	1,158	81	9
Guayamas	4.835	718	35

Among the arrivals were 219 steamers, viz:—145 at Acapulco, 7 at Vera Cruz, 4 at Tampico, 27 at San Blas, 35 at Mazatlan, and 1 at Guayamas. Of the vessels, 68 belonged to Mexico, 435 to the United States, 108 to England, 69 to France, 60 to Spain, 13 to Hamburg, 24 to Peru, 5 to Belgium, 1 to Portugal, 1 to Nicaragua, 1 to Sweden, 1 to Hanover, 3 to Bremen, 1 to Venezuela. Of the classes of vessels besides steamers there were 55 frigates, (vessels of war,) 114 barks, 165 brigs, 63 hermaphrodite brigs, 155 schooners, 68 pilot boats. Total number of vessels, with the 219 steamers, 837. Total tonnage, 256,692; do passengers arrived, 43,816; do. passengers left, 40,153.

Thomas Carlyle, in his forthcoming work on Frederick the Great, discourses thus upon modern women's rights movements:—

"Woman, woman—thou wantest thy 'rights' as I understand. If we all had our 'rights,' who would escape a whipping? Not beaten by thongs, nor by heavier men's hands, but beaten by their own tongue, lashed by their own tongue, proclaimed by their own tongue—lift thy forehead to the world, and know thy shame—let it blaze upon thy frontlets, woman-lecturer—let the universe behold it, woman-stump orator! But thou wife, but thou mother, but thou sweetheart, but thou sister—believe that 'rights' and 'deserts' are not to be brazenly canvassed in the streets, in market-places, in editorial rooms, in lecture halls. The poor prostitute stops belated men at night, and bores them for 'a little shilling.' She is the best expounder of 'woman's rights' that I have yet heard of. Her fair fame, it is true, has long been trodden into smutty mire, but thou ——! ——."

DR. JOHNSON.—When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, (whom he afterwards married,) he told her he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The lady by way of reducing herself to an equality with the Doctor, replied, that she had no more money than himself, and that though she had not had a relation hanged, she had fifty who *deserved* to be.

BEARISH IMPUDENCE.—The seizure of the principalities by the Russian bear was an act of aggression which must be allowed to be unblushingly beer-faced.

The Caloric Ship.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine for September gives the following account of the present condition of the caloric ship.

"The caloric ship Ericsson is now lying at the dock of Messrs. Hogg & Dalamater's Works, foot of North Thirteenth street. All the supply and working cylinders of the original construction have been removed entirely, with their pistons, heaters, levers, regenerators and air pipes. On the other hand, there have been retained the bed-plate, the principal framing, shafts, cranks, the beautiful valve movement, and even the connecting rods which, in the old arrangement, transferred the motion from the working beams to the crank; in place of the four huge sets of cylinders standing perpendicularly, there are to be two moderately sized cylinders on the line of the keel, and inclined towards each other, making an angle with the keel of about 45 degrees.

"The supply cylinders are of the same stroke, 4 in number. One is placed on each side of each working cylinder, and worked from the cross head, in the same manner as pumps are often placed on each side of the air pump in condensing marine engines. It will thus be seen that the present engines of the Ericsson, comprise two working and four supply cylinders. The working cylinders are each six feet in diameter, with eight feet stroke. Speaking theoretically of both arrangements, these two moderate sized double acting engines are designed to be as efficient as the four large single acting ones previously employed, in consequence of working with a higher pressure. In these engines the same air is to be used repeatedly under a higher pressure. This is the difference between the present and the former engines of the Ericsson. The regenerator, in a different form, but acting on precisely the same principles, and with, it is presumed, precisely the same effect for good or ill, is retained, and continues to be relied on as the chief economic feature.—This is the fundamental feature of the caloric engine, and the supposition that it had been given up, would be equivalent to supposing the caloric engine 'an obsolete idea,' which is yet far from being the case."

ACCIDENT ON THE PATERSON RAILROAD.—On Monday an accident occured on the Ramapo and Paterson (N. J.) Railroad. The 5½ o'clock afternoon train left Jersey City, with three passenger cars, for Paterson. The train was running at the rate of forty miles per hour, when, near the Boiling Springs, the engine and tender were thrown off the track. The speed was so great that the engine could not be immediately reversed, and ran for an eighth of a mile plowing up the earth as it went, and demolishing the track. The fireman had both legs crushed, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

FINDING HIS FORTE.—It is charitably supposed that "every thing is good for something," or, as Pope has it, that "nothing is made in vain." The very crookedest stick of a man is doubtless good for something or other, if one could only fimd out what it is. But finding one's forte is not always so easy a matter, as may be seen by an anecdote which we heard from an ex-cabinet minister, respecting one of his clerks. After boggling at the first duty he was put upon by the secretary, for a few days, he complained that he "did not like it." A new sort of labor was assigned to him; but he soon came back with the same story, adding, "I don't think it is my forte." "What would you like to do?" inquired the accommodating secretary. "Why," said the clerk, "when I came into office, I took an oath to 'support the constitution'—I want to do that—I think that's my forte!"

Speaking of the inconveniences which the scourge has subjected it to personally, the N. O. Delta goes on to say:

"Our office has suffered more from the epidemic than any other in the city,—ordinarily we have sixteen compositors engaged on the paper, one foreman, an assistant and a copy-holder. Our foreman has been sick during the last five weeks; many of our compositors fled (some to the lake and others to Texas) at the approach of the epidemic; three have died, five are now sick,—and two or three are now convalescent But as the sick are fast getting well, and the invalids almost able to resume work, (the runaways we suppose will not return while there is danger,) we will soon be able to present our readers with an old fashioned Delta again. One thing is certain, it is impossible to print a good paper without good printers. The editorial corps, too, has suffered greatly from the epidemic, still there are a few more left."

SOIL AS IS SOIL.—They must have rich soil in Minnesota A child of a shoemaker, in a garden near St Paul, hid, a few weeks since, one of his father's boots in a hole dug for that purpose. The next morning, the principal attraction in the enclosure was a tree, laden with brogans, and immediately upon their being picked, the tree split itself into shoe pegs.

On Sunday, 800 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York in the ship Lucy Thompson.

How the Discovery of the Vegetable Tincture was made.

Dr. Hampton, now in his 77th year, was early in life much reduced by disease, had spent much of his living in medical advice, and "grew nothing better, but worse;" when finding that none of the mineral medicines could reach his case, he came to himself, and thought, why shall I die with disease when the Creator has provided in his vegetable kingdom that which will make me whole again? I will go and search out those roots and herbs which I have seen the Indians and the early pioneers give for the cure of disease; I will so compound them, so increase or decrease the quantity of each, until I get such a medicine as shall cure me of my disease. The Doctor carried out his noble resolution, brought to his aid the experience of the *red man* and all others from whom anything could be learned of the healing powers of the roots of the vegetable kingdom. In a short time, as by magic, the Doctor was cured of his disease. The fame thereof spread abroad; his neighbors sent far and near for this wonderful discovery—which was freely given to them, and all partook with the same success, until the demand became so great that the Doctor could not, in justice to himself, and without great pecuniary loss, supply the demand gratis, which induced him, reluctantly, by the advice of his friends, to put a small price on his Vegetable Tincture, which was cheerfully paid; and considered but small indeed to the amount of good received by those who took his medicinee—the most wonderful discovery in the healing art of the age.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pill.

Are fast superceding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our city. In such certificates the public must have confidence.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I do herby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint sick headaches or dyspepsia.

MARY HILL, Fifth avenue.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

Holloway's Pills a certain cure for Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These invaluable Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, strenthen the stomach and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They prove an admirable remedy also for those who suffer from a debilitated constitution, as they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, nervour or sick headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of these of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertized, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the seperate tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Mills, Dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the River, known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of one hundred acres each.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River, including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 8th of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us at Gillopolis.

TERMS:—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.,
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19th, 1853 5-tu

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place, and upon the same terms, TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton.

JOHN McNEILL.

Sept. 19. 5-tu

Married,

In this town, on the 21st inst., at the [illegible] Church, by Rev. Jos. Jamieson, Mr. JOHN [illegible] to Miss [illegible].

Died,

On the 17th inst., at Hallettsville, Lenoir County, N. C., after a few days illness, RUBEN O. HALLETT, Esq., aged 28 years

Very suddenly, on the morning of September 1st, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. A. W. Bartlett, Carroll county, Miss., of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE, wife of Benjamin C. Adams, of New Orleans, La., and daughter of James Blanks, dec'd, formerly of North Carolina.

In Onslow county, on the 7th inst., at the residence of O. B. Sanders, Mr. ASA WATSON, in the 69th year of his age.—He has left two children and one grand child, together with numerous friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

At his residence in Duplin county, on Saturday, the 10th inst., WATSON JERNIGAN, Esq., in the 41st year of his age, after a protracted illness of Liver complaint, which he endured with patience and christian fortitude, being rational to the last. The deceased had lived a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Bear Marsh, for more than sixteen years. He had acted as a worthy Magistrate of this county for nearly nine years. He thus leaves bereaved a kind and affectionate wife and family to mourn his loss. He commanded what he greatly merited—the universal esteem of all his neighbors; and all who knew him, none knew him but to love him. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 17—Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, fm Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

18—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Brig Judge Hathaway, Ireland, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, fm Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, fm Hyde co., to Master; with shingles.

Steamer Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

19—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 30 passengers.

19—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, from Hyde co., to Master; with 1400 bushels corn.

20.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 32 passengers.

20—Steamer Rowan, Barber, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

21—U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 31 passengers.

—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

22—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

CLEARED.

Sept. 18—Brig W. T. Dugan, Collins, for New York, by Miles Cestin; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 132 passengers.

19—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 63 passengers.

Schr. Ben Franklin, Giles, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 77 bbls. spirits turpentine, 189 do. rosin, 909 do. turpentine.

18—Schr. Decotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

19—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Jos. R. Blossom.

Steamer Douglass, Hadcock, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks; with one boat in tow.

20—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

20.—U. S. Mail Steamer, Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 392 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1879 do. rosin, 50 tcs. rice.

Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Norfolk, Va., by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Eilers.

20—Schr. Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Victory, Midyett, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

21—Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, for New York, by J. H Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with 3 bales wool, 4 do. sheeting, 28 do. yarn, 75 casks rice, 7 bbls. copper ore, 1 do. wax, 608 do. spirits turpentine, 2,075 do. rosin

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for New River, by Rankin & Martin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 125 passengers.

Sept. 21.—Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

22—Brig Abby Jones, Holkins, for Boston, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

22—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

VELVET, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain. For sale cheap by KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING.

A SPLENDID assortment of superior manufactured Clothing, comprising the greatest variety and largest stock ever brought to this market—manufactured under the especial direction and care of Mr. S. B. K., during his absence North this Summer.

The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS is respectfully solicited, as great inducements will be offered to buyers of WHOLESALE bills.

K. & Brother feel great security in offering their stock to the public, as at once unsurpassed in point of style and elegance—and possessing, as it does, advantages of having been purchased previous to the rise of goods at the North, the same advantage in price will be given to their friends, as availed of by themselves. KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Sept. 23d. 1853 3-1m uo

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at September Term, 1853, of New Hanover County Court, taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of John McAuslan, all persons indebted to said intestate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against his Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. T. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Sept. 15th, 1853. 10-3t—2-3t

OUR BUSINESS in this place will undergo a change on the first of October next. All persons indebted to us will please call and pay up, and those who have any claims against us or against our business connections at Rocky Mount and Richlands will present their bills before 1st of October next.

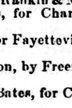
Orders for our wholesale establishments at the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and Newbern, N. C., will be attended to at our establishment here, South side Market street.

STERN & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., August 24, 1853 301-2aw—51-tlo.

☞Commercial copy once a week until 1st October.

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., his negro boy CHARLES. Said boy is about 20 years of age; about 5 ft. 8 or 9 inches high; square built and well set; he is black, has rather a broad face and mouth and generally stutters when answering questions.—He is no doubt lurking about somewhere in Brunswick, but may try to get elsewhere. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him soon. C. C. MERCER.

Sept. 17, 1853. 12-4t—2-tf

KAHNWEILER & BRO.,

BEG leave to announce that their FIRST EXHIBITION OF PARIS GOODS will be about the first of October, consisting of RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and BONNETS, &c., &c. The entire assortment being of Paris Manufacture, and just received direct, they will comprise all the novelties of the present season.

Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to announce to their friends and numerous customers that they have received and are constanly opening a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and will continue to receive at intervals throughout the season, a rich and varied stock of all the newest designs and patterns—amongst which may be classed the following:

Rich Plain and Brocade Silk; Elegant Black Ottoman, Brocade and Plaid Spun Silks, new style of Satin de Chains, Cashimeres, Muslin de Laines, and all the most recent articles of Ladies dress goods—with a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, Glovers, Horiery and other Fancy Goods; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers are all of the latest FRENCH IMPORTATIONS and surpass in point of taste and elegance any assortment ever before exhibited in this city.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS.

A large assortment in great variety; Kerseys and Linseys for Servants; Domestics, Osnaburgs, Blue Stripes, and an assortment of all such goods usually classed under MEN'S WEAR.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

An elegant assortment of Philadelphia made shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps for Men and Boys.

Sept. 23d, 1853 3-1m uo

FALL STYLES DRESS HATS AND CAPS. The attention of the Hat wearing public is respectfully called to the large and splendid assortment of the above on exhibition at the GRANITE ROW HAT & CAP STORE, where may be found the latest and most fashionable styles for Gentlemen's Head wear. C. MYERS, Hatter.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW, a small lot of French Imported Walking Canes, at the Hat Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street, C. MYERS, Hatter.

WILL BE OPENED IN A FEW DAYS, a large assortment of Children's and Infants' fancy Winter Hats; also, Misses' Flats, &c. C. MYERS, Hatter.

N. C. BACON AND LARD. A lot just received from Edgecombe county, for sale by

Sept. 22d. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

JUST RECEIVED.—20 bbls. Coffee Sugar; 10 bbls. Crushed do.; 10 bags Rio Coffee; 10 boxes Candy; 5 bbls. Soda Biscuit; 5 half bbls. do.; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 half bbls. Butter Crackers; 5 Tins Soda Biscuit; 10 boxes Cream Cheese. For sale by WM H McKOY.

WOOL.—I will give the highest cash price for all the Wool that is brought to market.

May 6 W. G. HOWARD.

30 Bbls. assorted Sugars, and 25 boxes assorted Soaps, which will be sold cheap for cash by

August 15 C. DePEE & CO.

PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES, ₱ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine.			
Virgin dip	4 00	@	3 50
Yellow dip	3 00	@	3 50
Hard	2 00	@	2 00
Tar	2 00	@	2 50
Pitch	1 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1	2 00	@	3 00
do. No. 2	2 00	@	2 00
do. No. 3	1 90	@	1 93
Sp'ts Turp., ₱ gallon		@	50
Varnish, ₱ gal.	20	@	22
OILS, ₱ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	70	@	75
do. boiled	00	@	83
Whale	00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₱ bush.	00	@	1 00
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12	@	13
Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	10	@	10½
Hog round	10	@	11
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	8	@	8½
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12½	@	13
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10	@	12
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	17 50	@	18 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	13 50	@	14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	@	37½
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 25
do. dead, ₱ lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ₱ bush	00	@	50
Liverpool ₱ sack, ground	0 00	@	0 00
do. fine	00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5½	@	7
Muscovado	6	@	7
Loaf & crush	10½	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	6½	@	9
SOAP, ₱ lb	4½	@	7
SHINGLES, ₱ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	5 50
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ₱ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	0 00	@	00 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.			
Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
Mill prime	8 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	7 25
TALLOW, ₱ lb	7	@	8

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 50	a	$ 65
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	80
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bush

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Letter from the Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13th, 1843.

The tumultuous passions of two chivalrous hackmen, must bear the blame of this letter being written; one of them was my Jehu for the time being, and was conveying my body corporate, together with a big trunk, to the Jersey City Ferry, when, for certain reason or reasons to this deponent unknown, he got into a squabble with another gentleman with a "rich Irish brogue," and—I was too late by three minutes. I could not hit the Norfolk boat by any later train, and so have to stay over until to-morrow, in a most amiable frame of mind. It must be the comet that makes people so pugnacious. By the way, that grand smash predicted by "Professor, etc.," Jewett, of Fayetteville, hath not yet taken place. It is *beound* to come off to-morrow—"no postponement on account of the weather."

Neither a Philadephia lawyer, nor the very old Harry himself, could unravel the entanglements of political parties in this State. In common with all Southern Democrats, our sympathies have been, and still are, to a great extent, with the Hunker wing of the Democratic party; but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, in the difficulties which at present distract the party here, both factions are to blame. It is susceptible of proof that no appointment has been made from among those formerly adhering to the Barnburner schism, where the appointee does not take his stand upon the compromise and the Baltimore platform; and yet, the "hard shells" seek to denounce all such, and ostracise the "softs" for matters behind the record. If political conventions are good for anything—if they serve any useful purpose at all—it is in reconciling differences, and thereby producing united action.—What men, or body of men would go into convention at all, if they felt that, while participating in the organization of a party, and laboring for its success in accordance with the platform adopted, they were still to be considered aliens, and debarred from any of the honors or emoluments at its disposal, in case of success. It would be contrary to human nature, and is a thing not to be expected.

Of course, you are aware that Col. Forney is certainly to take charge of a leading Democratic organ here in a few weeks. It will be started with very abundant resources, and the Col.'s talents are unquestionably great; yet I am by no means sanguine of its success in reconciling or harmonizing the troubled elements. To do so, or to have any tangible influence, a paper must be totally free from any obligations to any person or persons whatsoever.—Nobody must own a sixpence or contribute a farthing to its getting up but its responsible editors and proprietors; no paper standing upon any other footing can do a thing here. As for the Whig party in New York, they are like Napoleon's army after the battle of Waterloo; their *morale* is completely gone; they can hardly claim the title of a political organization.

They tell a story of a "green" Vermonter, who was meandering up Broadway, in search of the Crystal Palace. A little above the park he made enquiry therefor, and was told to keep on for about a mile and a half or two miles, and then enquire for the greatest humbug in New York, and anybody would show it to him. *He found the Palace!* In good truth, it is a very neat and profitable dodge of the hotel keepers, steamboat men, etc., to draw people within a convenient range to be fleeced, and *they are*. It does seem as though all North Carolina was here. New York is crowded; and, to my knowledge, people have passed through Baltimore and Philadelphia, and bought goods here, from five to ten per cent. dearer than they could have got them in the other markets. Broadway is always crowded, especially so now, and it is next to impossible to get a seperate room in any of the fashionable hotels; but what palaces these hotels are! especially the Prescott, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan. In fact Broadway is rapidly becoming a street of palaces; but take its most showy part, rolling with wealth and fashion,—turn from it down Anthony street, towards the East River, and three squares carry you to the Five Points; spend two or three hours, as I have done this morning, in traversing the nooks and alleys of that neighborhood, and you will understand some of the contrasts of New York life. Such streets, such alleys, such courts, such noisome smells, and such looking people; squalid children, half naked women, bloated and disfigured by disease and bad whiskey: and this in broad day light. A night view must be awful; and yet I am told that it is nothing to what it was some year or two ago. No doubt much of this misery and filth is the fault of the parties; but some is not,—and not one, black or white, but might envy the condition of a negro slave as incomparably superior to their own.

Some squares below the Crystal Palace, is the Hippodrome, which is simply a very large circus. It looks well enough in its way, but as for the fairy-like appearance given to it by the puffing Editors of New York papers—that is all my ocular member and Elizabeth Martin. The chariot races and hurdle races by ladies, are very exciting, and worth seeing once, when you can humbug yourself into the notion of a real race, but flat afterwards. They have a fat woman on Broadway, who takes credit to herself, because, during the hot weather, she did not once have to be put in ice, although she *did* sit in a cool cellar.

The Hudson River Road is a great affair, and they do run very fast. The latter part of last week, I went up the Hudson to West Point, and to Newburg. In this latter place, is a small house, known as having been Gen. WASHINGTON'S headquarters during the revolution. It is owned by the State of N. York, and it and all it contains are very carefully preserved. West Point has been too often described, and too frequently engraved, to admit of my venturing on the ground. As usual, Uncle Sam's buildings look bright and beautiful. Newburg is an exceedingly pretty town, of some ten or twelve thousand inhabitants. It is in Orange county, celebrated for its Goshen cheese and butter. About six miles out from town is a beautiful little lake—known as Orange Lake. It is a little gem in its way. The "Orange House, "in Newburg, is kept by Mr. FANNING, formerly of the Carolina Hotel in Wilmington. It is a very fine house, indeed, and my acknowledgments are due to Mr. FANNING, for every kindness and attention during my short sojourn at his house.

Last night I got back from the "Land of Steady Habits," having visited Norwalk, Conn., for the purpose of examining one of Mr. MONTAGUE'S newly invented Power Presses, which is in operation at the Gazette office there. The Editor and Proprietor of the Gazette—HOMER BYINGTON, Esq., very courteously explained everything to my fullest satisfaction; and, although of the opposite side of the house, is evidently a very clever and enterprising gentleman. You have seen that the Jury acquitted CONSTOCK, the Conductor of the train that was precipitated into the river at Norwalk. By the way, the scene of the catastrophe is a very innocent looking place, and shows no indication of blood or murder.

There is no question about it—we might learn much in many things, but especially in house building from the wooden-nutmeg-men. The dwellings along the sound are really beautiful, and more than that they are convenient. But what an array of stone fences. No other kind seems to be used. The place of the late A. J. DOWNING, Newburg, N. Y., is the handsomest I have anywhere seen.

This letter is long, and not very instructive, but let it go. I will be after it with a sharp stick, and see that it does no harm.

Home Again.

The Editor, or speaking more properly, one of the Editors of this paper, got home from the North last Friday morning, after an absence of two weeks. No great matter, truly, in itself; but after all, it *was* something to the individual in question, since, like a second Jonah, (on dry land,) he carried accident with him, and, in a manner, ran the gauntlet, having been thrown off the track going North, and participated in a collision coming South, whereat he became nervous, and has no idea of trusting his life and limbs to the tender mercies of Locomotives or Bulls until—the next time. The fact is, that accidents *are* becoming rather frequent, and as he knows that this little earth, to say nothing of the comet, might feel the want of his valuable services, he begs leave again to say, that no unnecessary risk will be run. He also begs leave to congratulate his friends upon their continued vitality, considering how much danger they were all in from the anticipated visit of the Comet. But we learn from a New York cotemporary that its signal-man, armed with an opera glass, did, on the evening of the 13th inst., discover the Comet with its tail twisted round the horn of a dilemma, from which position it only escaped by tearing off a portion of said caudal appendage, which it left attached to the horn in question. Its struggles to get along with a torn tail gave it a slew round out of the course Professor Jewett indicated for it; the earth escaped, and *the country is safe!* Therefor let us rejoice and be exceeding joyful.

Goods are much higher this season at the North than they have been before—in fact, everything is up, Trinity Church Steeple being the highest. The race for the Almighty dollar in New York is awful—how men work, and sweat and toil—especially the men that open oysters at the dining saloons, down Water street, where merchants most do congregate—one fellow does the roasting in a big fire. He is no *raw* Irishman by this time. Taylor's, on Broadway, is the most magnificent affair on the Continent. A gentleman who had visited both London and Paris within the last twenty months, informed us that nothing in either City could compare with it in splendor. It is a Restaurat *as is* a Restaurat. It cost above a quarter of a million, and is crowded daily and nightly by hundreds—not to say thousands—of ladies and gentlemen, eating and drinking. It is a great place.

Collision on the Seaboard & Roanoke Road.

At about 12 o'clock, M., on last Thursday, a collision took place on the above road at Newson's depot, thirty miles from Weldon, between the express train from Portsmouth, and a baggage train, which was endeavoring to get off the track upon the turn-out at the depot. The engines and tenders of both trains were thrown off the track and very considerably injured—the tenders being completely wrecked, and the baggage crates of the passenger train pretty much used up, but without injury to the baggage.

Mr. Shannon, the engineer of the express train, was the only person injured to any extent; one of his legs was completely smashed between the engine and tender, and the other somewhat hurt. A physician happened to be present, and when the man was carried to the public house, applied bandages, and adopted the other usual means to prevent the loss of blood, until another older physician, with instruments, could be sent for—upon the arrival of whom the limb was amputated just below the knee. Mr. Shannon resides in Portsmouth, and has a wife and family there. His recovery is doubtful, considering the injury and the dreadful shock and loss of blood. Another man who was on the engine or tender, although not belonging to it, got a severe cut on the head by jumping off.

As for the causes of the disaster, which might have proved largely fatal, we are sorry to say, that carelessness appears to us to have been the chief one.—The train from Portsmouth was late, having waited for the Bay Boat Georgia, and was running to make the connection at Weldon. The orders of the Conductor to the Engineer were to attend to no signals to stop for way passengers; at this point, however, the depot agent waived his signal frantically, making every possible motion to indicate danger, but without any attention being paid to it, or the train stopping. It seems that the freight train was too long for the turn-out, or the Engineer supposed so; and hence the signal to the Express. All of the freight cars were, and the engine and tender almost off, or turning off, when the Express Locomotive struck them, in some measure obliquely. Had the Engineer of the Express not got frightened, very little harm might have been done. The fireman, J. Michie, stuck to the Engine to the last, without being hurt; and had the Engineer done so, and not left his place, the Engine might have been reversed, and he himself have escaped. It is proper to remark, that the heroic conduct of the fireman, Mr. Michie, was the topic of general conversation among the passengers. He made every exertion to reverse the Engine, but could not fully do so without assistance. The scene of the affair is a picture of wreck, so far as the Engine and Tender are concerned. The loss to the Company will be some seven to eight thousand dollars. No injury whatever was done to passengers, or passenger cars. Dr. Barrom cut off the leg.

Jesse Parker, Conductor Express Train.
Nathan Shannon, Engineer do.
Joel Michie, Fireman do.
Henry Dorsey, Engineer Freight Train.

☞Not a brakesman was at his place; and as a general rule, colored brakesmen are of no use whatever, in such a contingency.

THE COURTESIES OF THE WEED.—We don't know how much of good, or of evil might be said about tobacco in its various uses and forms; but this much we do say—that it must have a very soothing and humanizing effect upon the feelings, if we may judge from one fact, which we have universally noticed, and never known to fail. We never saw a smoker—no matter how proud or surly in other matters—refuse to extend a light when asked for it—whether in the busy mart, or the more retired promenade. It is a perfect phenomenon, that Free-Masonry of the weed of which the segar is the unfailing shibboleth, or token, if the expression may be allowed to us.—It is a sort of fumigatory hobnob, in the exchange of which nobody stands upon ceremony.

☞ North Carolina Copper Stock sold at New York on Tuesday last at 7.

The Strongminded Women.—The Issue.

It so happened that New York, during our sojourn therein week before last, was actually full of all sorts of Conventions, for all sorts of purposes; and all of them more or less ridiculous in manner, if not in fact. The whole world's Temperance Convention was a sort of infidel, vegetarian, socialistic, and abolition affair, composed of "strongminded women" and weakminded men, and finally got transmuted into a Woman's Rights Convention, at the Tabernacle in Broadway. The World's Temperance Convention, which met on Tuesday of last week, at Metropolitan Hall, contained some elements of very high respectability and character, and many men of moral and intellectual weight; but it also contained many worthless, not to say abominable, ingredients, in the shape of Wendell Philips and such like abolition howlers, and the Rev. (Bloomer) Antoinette Brown, and her shoulder-striker, one Snodgrass, (pronounced by the b'hoys, Snot-grass.) The result was a row, during the whole session, and—as we said in writing from New York—no Southern man can again have anything to do with such an assemblage. It is easier to arouse the elements of excitement than to guide or to still them; and few can say, when joining with Northern fanatics, in a scheme of legal interference with matters which many regard as purely of private right, how much appearance of warrant they may be giving these same fanatics for attempted interference in matters of State Right. Whether we are not already governed too much, is a question that should be well and seriously weighed.

But the Woman's Rights Convention. *That* capped the climax. Aged, but keen as a briar, sat Lucretia Mott—in the Chair; grim and grisly squatted the dumplin figure and ugly mug of Harriet K. Hunt, from Boston, the woman "that wants to vote." Smiling and active floats about Lucy Stone, a blushing rose-bud of thirty. Two gages—one a green gage, and the other not so green, read speeches off sheets of paper. A long-faced woman, with a Roman nose and cork-screw curls, makes a talk from between the aforesaid attenuated Ringlets. "Sojourner Truth," a lady of color, is like Saul also, with the Prophets; but the b'hoys will not "hear her for her honor, nor have respect until her honor," so Sojourner makes a courtesy with all the grace and flexibility of an old cow, and becomes sedative; and C. C. Burleigh, who tries to make himself look like a goat—which he thinks apostolic—gets up and blates, and the b'hoys crow; and Lucy Stone looks as much as to say: "If I could only noose one of you men, how soon I'd teach you woman's rights!" And an enthusiastic young gentleman in the gallery tells Lucy to "Go it old gal; you're some pumpkins,"—and all becomes indistinct and mixed up; and the fun is, that everything appears next day in the Herald, with most surprising accuracy and perfect fairness. So far as New York is concerned, World's Fairs and World's Conventions are very considerable humbugs. The Rev. Antoinette Brown is quite handsome; she *is*; but she must not marry Snodgrass. And Mrs. Bloomer was about; and Mrs. Swissbelm *et id genus omne*. Great country!

New York Democracy.

The "Hard" and "Soft" delegates to the New York Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, which met on the 13th inst., being unable to agree, the "Hards" ceceded and held their meeting at a separate place from the others, and nominated a State ticket, consisting of Geo. W. Clinton, for Secretary of State; T. Bradley, Attorney General; John B. Fay, State Engineer; C. E. Cooley, Comptroller; J. C. Mather, Canal Commissioner. They adopted resolutions complimentary to Senator Dickinson, and adjourned *sine die*.

The "Softs," or Union Democrats, also nominated a ticket, the majority of whom had been Hunkers, but all now Union Democrats. Resolutions were passed by acclamation in favor of the National and State Administrations—in the language of the Inaugural and the Baltimore Platform on slavery, full, explicit, and to the largest extent. In our letter from New York, we have spoken more fully of this matter, and would only remark here, that, in spite of our predilections in favor of the Hunkers, candor compels us to say that, throughout the present affair, they have been most blame-worthy.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Steam Ships Franklin, at New York, and Niagara, at Halifax, we have dates from Liverpool as late as the 3d inst. The Franklin is from Havre, and her news is up to the 31st.—The Niagara, at New York, from Liverpool, brings news to the 3d. It will be seen from the reports of the markets that breadstuffs had still farther advanced, and that Cotton had declined in lower grades. Rice was advancing, with largo transactions. The money market had fallen, and the Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to 4 per cent. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull, and prices lower.

The latest news from the East is less favorable for a speedy adjustment of the Turkish question. The Czar will not accept the Sultan's modification.

Commercial affairs at St. Petersburg were unchanged. Exchange on London better.

The Austrian government had prohibited the export of Corn from Austrian Italy.

Two more Austrian war steamers had been ordered to Smyrna.

The War Party have gained the ascendancy in Turkey and have considerably complicated affairs, thus giving Russia a new excuse for the postponement of a definite settlement. Many of the Turks had also begun to manifest a hostile feeling towards France and England, charging their allies with cowardice. It is rumored that Turkey is willing to have the Principalities formed into independent States, under the protection of the Four Powers.

The warlike movements in Turkey continue, and 80,000 reserves have been called out.

A change in the Turkish Ministry is expected as soon as there is a settlement of the present crisis.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This scourge has very considerably abated at New Orleans, and bids fair to die out shortly for want of unacclimated material. It is raging fearfully, however, at Mobile, and at Galveston, Texas, as well as at various minor points on the Gulf and along the Mississippi River. In fact, the whole low country along the Gulf is involved in the common disaster, to a greater or less extent.

Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Wm. Spriggs, a fugitive slave, claimed by Dr. John Whitridge, of Baltimore, was arrested here to-day by a young man, son of the notorious George F. Alberti. He had a hearing before Commissioner Ingraham, acknowledged himself a slave, and refused to have counsel. He was remanded to his master, and left this afternoon. There was no excitement, and no negroes present at the hearing.

HORRIBLE MURDER—Boston, Sept. 15.—A horrible murder was perpetrated last night at Sherburne, in this State, upon the persons of Reuben Cousins, a farmer, aged 70 years, and his wife, by a man named John Chapman. The villain first called Cousins to the door and murdered him with an axe, and then killed Mrs. Cousins, and attempted the life of a laborer who was in bed. The latter gave the alarm, when the murderer fled. Cousins was reported to have a large amount of money in his house.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

CAMDEN, (N. J.,) Sept. 15.—The court of bishops re-assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Great anxiety was manifested to learn the result of their deliberations on Tuesday. It is stated, on good authority, that Bishop Doane, in his speech on Monday, made various admissions touching the charges, the substance of which were that he had acted indiscreetly, but disclaimed solemnly any dishonest intention. After the debate of Tuesday, the court appointed a conference committee of seven, composed of bishops not members of the last court. This committee met representatives from both sides, Delancy representing the defendant. Bishop Doane was requested to put in writing the admissions he had made, which it is said he did. Rumor has it that some or all the presenters contemplate entering a *nolle prosequi*, but the result is not yet known.—Bishop Potter is making a speech to-day, understood to be in favor of a new trial. Bishop Doane, in his speech on Monday, fully exculpated the presenters from any unworthy motives in making the presentment.

CAMDEN, Sept. 15.—The court of bishops has adjourned *sine die*. Bishop Doane having confessed, the charges are dismissed.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—The election returns show that there has been no choice for Governor by the people. The Whigs and Maine Liquor Law Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature.

THE RAINS.—The rains through this whole section of country have been very heavy, and continued for days past. Mill dams have been broken near this place, and from the rapidity with which the water rose everywhere, many more may be in the same condition. The geat Pee Dee has not risen as high as was expected at our last issue, and we have heard of no injury from breaking of dams. The cotton crop will certainly be cut short from the effect of the rains, particularly in the low lands.

In the neighborhood of Cheraw, the freshet was within a few inches of the height it reached last August, and has been very destructive to the crops. It was thought when we last heard from the rice plantations that the rice crop was in danger.

Marion Star.

PROTECTION FROM THE STROKE OF THE SUN.—A very intelligent gentleman of New Grenada, has called to inform us, for the benefit of the public, that a very simple and most efficacious expedient is used in the hottest parts of his country to prevent the stroke of the sun. It consists merely in filling the upper part of the crown of the hat, (which should be of straw, chip, or some other light material.) with cotton. With this protection alone, he assures us, men labor in the fields, in the hottest weather, without injury. This is the case at Ocana, where the thermometer is not unfrequently from 114 degrees to 120 degrees FAHRENHEIT in the sun. He once marched a division of troops under the direct rays of the sun, in one of the hottest valleys of the "tierras callintes," and they suffered no injury from the exposure, in consequence of taking this precaution.

It is found that cotton, better than anything else that has been tried, absorbs the heat from above and and at the same time transmits the moisture rising from the head. Knowing the great value of this practice in his own country, he hopes a notice of it in our newspapers may induce persons to make experiments, and introduce the habit of resorting to this useful expedient in hot weather.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES SET FREE.—The Diet of Copenhagen has granted a compensation of $50 for each slave set free in the Danish West India Colonies in 1848. The compensation will amount to about $1,000,000, but one half of this sum will revert to the king, who held many estates at the time of emancipation, and was a large mortgage holder upon others. The relief, it is said, will be very opportune to many families and individuals.

WHAT RAILROADS EFFECT.—The city of Louisville, Ky., in 1838, had not a single railroad running into her limits. Since then she has subscribed to different roads to the amount of three millions of dollars. The value of the property in Louisville in 1848, when she entered upon the grand scheme of railroad building, was a little over $16.000,000; now, after five years only, it is a little less than $30,000,000, and the city was never increasing more rapidly in population, and never exhibited more evidences of general prosperity.

KNOCKED BACK.—A pious old negro was set to plowing a very rough piece of new ground. Every few feet the plow would run against a rock or stump. The horse, moreover, was dull, so that when thus stopped, it was very hard to start him again; the poor negro of course, had a hard time of it, and his piety and patience were severely tested. At last they began to give way. The altercations between him and his horse became more violent at every fresh occasion for getting him in motion again. Finally, in a moment of frenzy, he swore away at the horse in a terrific manner. A moment's reflection, however, filled him with distress, and, addressing his horse, he said in a plaintive tone: "Dar now, you miserable brute, see what you've done! You've jes gone and knocked me *right back in the world again!*"

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND.—Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful member whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and, by common consent, the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him—which, by the way, he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own, for purposes of examination—he replied at last: "I give it up—the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

FIRE.—The Distillery of W. P. Moore, Esq, was partially consumed by fire on yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated to be about $2000. The fire originated, in consequence of a crevice in the brick work immediately around one of the stills. A house adjoining the distillery, the residence of Mrs. Wicks, was also consumed.—*Newbern Atlantic, 14th inst.*

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—As a very general thing, you will mark it, observant reader, that a great overgrown tall man will contrive to be wedded to a very small, short woman; and, on the contrary, you will see a diminutive man linked to a woman of brobdingnag dimensions. You will also observe that overfleshy persons will wish that they were of the "lean and hungry" make; while you will hear the "men of laths" sigh that they are not "fat and sleek-headed"—such as did Cæsar delight in. So is human nature.

It is amusing to witness the attempts of your short people to appear tall, and tall ones to attempt to conceal their giant dimensions. Instance; you will almost invariably see a dapper little man in very high-heeled boots, and a hat of the tallest proportions; while, on the other hand, you will observe a very tall man sporting a castor of the shallowest mould—all of which tends only to make both the parties supremely ridiculous to persons of correct taste. I have noticed, too, as a very common thing, that little men will very generally display a bold, round, and dashing penmanship; while I have observed that the handwriting of many a giant-framed and strong-handed, burly man was formed in the most effeminate characters.

A JUDGE FINED FOR AN ASSULT.—Judge Finn, of the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, was fined $30 and costs for his assault upon Mr. Jolliffe, a member of the bar. During the trial, a lawyer named Garrard refused to be seated, while within the bar, and a severe battle took place between him and the Marshal, which resulted in the former being placed in a cell, from which he was soon after released in order to have his wounds dressed, having received a severe blow over the head from a "colt." They must have an unruly set of judges and lawyers in the Queen City.

Some idea may be formed of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 80,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of rose leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jessamine blossoms, 35,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tube roses, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportions.

AN OLD BIBLE.—Dr. J. Newell, of Harvard, in this county, (a descendant of the old English martyr, John Rogers,) has in his possession one of the oldest Bibles in the country. It is printed in the Latin tongue, at Geneva, by Petrum Santandreanum, A. D. MDLXXXII., (1583) 270 years ago.—*Bunker Hill, Aurora.*

From the Washington Union.

What Liverpool Was.

The commerce by which the world is now sustained had its origin within the past few centuries. In this time the paths of travel and the depots of merchandise have all been changed. Our own commerce, on which Europe, and we doubt not Asia, is destined largely to depend, is all modern, and yet has advanced so rapidly as to go beyond all preceding example. No example has in fact been followed.—The prospects indulged in as to the future extension and relative importance of our chief ports will appear still less chimerical if we revert to but the history of the port of Liverpool, to which our steamers now ply daily. In November, 1565, or somewhat less than three centuries ago, there were in Liverpool only 138 householders and cottagers; and about the same time a rate was levied on the inhabitants, by which it appears that only about seven streets were inhabited. In that year there were in that port only twelve small vessels, manned by seventy-six men. From this time till about the end of the next century Liverpool made but a slow and inconsiderable progress, either in the number of its inhabitants or extent of its trade. The era of its chief increase appears to have been 1699, at which period the inhabitants obtained an act of Parliament for building a new church, and for making the town a parish of itself. From a table containing the number of inhabitants at intervals of ten years, from 1700 to 1770, it appears that the town had doubled its inhabitants in about twenty-five years, and had at the close of that period upwards of six times the number it had at the beginning of the century. We gather from a list of the ships belonging to this place, continued down from 1709 to 1772, that in the year 1771 the number of ships was no less than 323, the whole amount of which was 35.586 tons. The increase of trade may be observed likewise in the vast increase of the dock duties. From midsummer, 1751, to midsummer, 1752, these produced only £1,776, whereas from 1771 to 1772 they amounted to £4,554.

In the year 1773 it had but three "spacious" docks, and the same history has preserved also the fact that it had three "large" churches In the beginning of that year the state of population was investigated by an actual survey, from which it resulted that the number of families was found to be 8,002, and of inhabitants 34,407. The number of inhabited houses was 5,928. The subjoined list, with which we leave Liverpool for the present, exhibits the comparative number of the inhabitants of that city with other large cities in 1773, or eighty years ago:

Liverpool, 34.407; London, 651,580; Birmingham, 30.804; Manchester, 27,246; Norwich, 24,500; Leeds, 16,380; Paris, 480,000; Berlin, 134,000.

It thus appears that in one instance—that of Birmingham—the population of a manufacturing city of England exceeded in number that of its now greatest commerciol port. Twenty years previous to the date above given the population of Liverpool was but 20.000, the number of houses 3.700, thus exhibiting a progression of considerably more than one-third in that time.

MISSISSIPPI.—The fever appears to have abated at Vicksburg. The sexton reported only one death of yellow fever for the three days ending at noon on Monday last.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15.—Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, from Savannah, in ballast, to Miles Costin.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.
Schr. Victory, Midyett, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn
Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Eilers.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
16—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 32 passengers.
Sept. 16—Schr. R. W. Brown, Turner, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
16—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.
17—U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 23 passengers

CLEARED.

Sept. 15.—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.
16—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 102 passengers.
Brig Solomon Eaton, Small, for Port au Prince, by Kidder & Martin; with 155,000 feet lumber, 25,000 feet timber
Schr. Iowa, Davis, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglas, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
17—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 65 passengers.
Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.
Schr. Henry Nutt, Holton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 288 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1515 do. rosin, 39 bales yarn, 35 do. sheeting.
Schr. Triton, Brown, for Richmond, (Va.,) by J & D McRae & Co.; with 89,000 feet lumber, 60 bbls. rosin.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The Asia's advicee were received at noon on Tuesday. On Monday Cotton was firm and in good demand. Middling was worth 11 cents. The sales comprised 800 bales. On Tuesday the market continued firm and 600 bales changed hands at 11c. for Middling, and 11¼c. for Good Middling. Coffee is still advancing, and Rio is quoted at 11½ cents ℔ lb.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton 8½ to 11 cents. Rice 3¾@4¼c. Corn 60@63 cents ℔ bushel Oats 46@47c. ℔ bushel. Rio Coffee is held at 12 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 15.—Bacon, 9½@9¾c; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 12@12½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10¼, Prime, 9¼@9¾, Fair, 9@9¼; Feathers, 35 @ 37; Flour—Superfine, $5 25@5 75, Fine, $5 00@0 00, Scratched, $4 75@0 00; Corn, 75@80, Wheat, 75@80, Oats, 50@00, Peas, 00@00, Rye, 00@00; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p. (sack,) 2 00@$2 25, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed, $1 00@0 00; Wool, 22@23.

Turpentine $3 25. Spirits 55. We advance quotations of Flour and Salt.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Naval Stores—The market has been firm for Spirits Turpentine since our last, with sales at 70c. ℔ gal., cash. In Tar, the sales have been confined to small lots at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl, cash and 6 mos. Rosin is in good demand at $1 75 for common, $2@2 12½ for No. 2; and $3 75@4 for No. 1. at which several lots have been taken.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2d.—The demand for Cotton during the week ending the 2d inst., was but moderate, the sales having only reached 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 6,000 bales. Prices are lower, and the fair and lower grades have declined most. The circulars, however, differ in their quotations. Our private correspondent quotes Fair Orleans at 6¼d., Middling Orleans at 6d., Fair Uplands at 6¼d., and Middling Uplands at 5¾d. Messrs. A. Dennistoun & Co., on the other hand, quote Fair Orleans at 6¼d., Middling Orleans at 6¼d.; Fair Mobile at 6¼d., Middling Mobile at 6d., Fair Upland at 6¼d., and Middling Uplands at 5¾d. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool, exclusive of that on shipboard, comprised 780,000 bales.

Rosin was active at firm rates. Sales of 3,750 bbls. at 4s. 6d for common, and 11s. for fine. Turpentine scarce

Rice active and advancing. Sales of 600 tierces Carolina at 23s.@25s.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subcriber having ob'ained letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Josiah Register, dec'd, at the September Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and such persons as have claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MICHAEL REGISTER,
Sept. 16, 1853.—[2-3t*] Adm'r.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
September 6th, 1853. 2-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 ACRES OF LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and within two miles of the Stage Road leading from that place to Cheraw, S. C.

This land, with the improvements, has as many advantages as any ever offered for sale in this region of country.—For farming, the upland is inferior to none; and there is enough of it cleared to require the labor of eight or ten hands; and there is, besides, an extensive swamp, easily drained, and which, by trial, has proved equal to the best River land.

To Turpentine getters it holds out greater inducements.—It is densely timbered, and the soil of a kind to render the yield of Turpentine greatest; and is sufficiently near to market to make the business profitable. There is not a better location for a Still in the County.

On the premises is a Saw Mill, which, with the quantity of timber and constant home demand for lumber, could be made a source of considerable profit; also, a Grist Mill, which has always had an extensive custom; a Georgia Gin and a Screw, both new; a good dwelling and other houses, on a healthy location, and with good water.

If not sold privately, it will be put up at public sale on Thursday, the 13th October.

TERMS—Liberal, and made known on day of sale. For further information, address JAS. A. McNEILL,
Montpelier, N. C.
September 16th, 1853. 2-4w

Schools.

BOARDING.

MR. GEO. W. JEWETT will open a School in this place on the first Monday of October next, comprising all the branches of an English and Classical education usually taught in the Academies and High Schools of New England, where he has been for many years one of the most successful teachers.

He has also had much experience in the preparation of Teachers for Common Schools.

Reference.—S. JEWETT. [Sept 9th, 1853—1-tf

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT will open a School, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in October next.

A Circular containing terms, &c., can be found either at the store of Wilkinson & Esler or at G. H. Kelley's.
August 12. 49-13Oct.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the Presidents, who will superintend, in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, accure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.
Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t—43-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English